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ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

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THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1959

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1959-1960

Chairman . . . . . Councillor J. Stevenson, J.P.

Vice-Chairman . . . . . Councillor J.H. Wheeldon

Parishes	Councillors
Longford & Hollington	R.T. Archer
Marston Montgomery	E. Beck
Hartington Town Quarter	T.J. Brindley
Eaton & Alsop & Newton Grange	W.J. Bunting
Hognaston & Atlow	W.E. Bull
Tissington & Lea Hall	J.H. Carr
Kirk Ireton & Callow	S.W. Dean
Hartington Nether Quarter	S. Flower
Brailsford	S.G. Grix
Edlaston & Wyaston & Shirley	E.H. Hand
Parwich	Rev. F.G. Hansford
Brassington	F. Hyde
Sudbury & Somersal Herbert	H.K. Marshall
Boyleston & Cubley	S.T. Nash
Bradley	T. Naylor
Clifton	G.J. Peach
Norbury & Roston & Snelston	T.G. Prince
Kniveton	Miss A. Selby
Hulland & Biggin	A.E.H. Sevier
Hungry Bentley & Alkmonton	P.S. Spencer
Doveridge	J. Stevenson
Carsington, Hopton & Ible	V. Stevenson
Osmaston & Yeldersley	A. Thorp
Fenny Bentley & Thorpe	Mrs. M. Waldron
Hulland Ward & Mercaston	J.H. Wheeldon
Mappleton & Offcote & Underwood	T.S. Wheeldon
Yeaveley & Rodsley	T.G. White
Bradbourne & Ballidon	F.B. Wright

WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council

Chairman . . . . . .S.T. Nash

HOUSING COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council

Chairman . . . . . .T.J. Brindley

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

W. J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Litchfield, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors

D. J. Cowan, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

P.K. Bussell, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
Cert.Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, M.A.P.H.I.

Trainee Public Health Inspector

T.W. Wood

General Clerk and Typist

Miss P. Smith

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Rural District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

29th August, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the rural district for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

The Registrar General's estimate of population for the year shows a decrease of 20 and stands at 11,720.

The number of live births registered during the year was 157, a decrease of 3 on the figures for 1958. One still birth occurred, as against 8 in 1958. The number of deaths registered during the year was 123, an increase of 6 on the previous year. These fluctuations are reflected in variations in the Birth, Death, and Still Birth Rates for the district, but these compare very favourably with those for England and Wales as a whole.

Once again vascular lesions of the nervous system and heart diseases caused the largest number of deaths during the year. The total number of deaths from all forms of cancer was 27 this is an increase of 10 on the figures for 1958. This is the third year in succession that an increase has occurred in deaths from this disease, but only 1 death from cancer of the lung and bronchus was recorded as against 2 in 1958.

A total of 104 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. The bulk of these were cases of measles, of which 90 cases were notified. Most of the cases were notified during the month of August, and, in the main, children of school age or immediately pre-school age contracted the disease. 6 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, a decrease of 4 on last year's figures. Notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis also fell from 6 in 1958 to 3 in 1959. One case of Whooping Cough was notified as against 9 in 1958 and 2 cases of Pneumonia as compared with 4 in 1958.

It gives me great pleasure to report no notifications of poliomyelitis were received during the year.

The poor response to the offer of vaccination against poliomyelitis made to persons in the age group 17-25 years continued until late April. In that month a footballer died of this disease after a short period in hospital. After this event the number of young people who came forward showed a steep and sudden increase. Regular clinics were set up all over the country to deal with the large number of requests received.

It now appears that the next battle in the field of public health will be the battle against noise. Noise is a great problem in parts of Britain as in all industrial countries and a great deal of work remains to be done to ascertain the best means of suppressing it at source. In October a group of people banded together and formed themselves into the Noise Abatement Society under the Chairmanship of Sir Walter Fergusson Hannay, with the purpose of eliminating all excessive and unnecessary noise from all sources. They intend to tackle the problem of noise in the same way as the National Smoke Abatement Society tackled the problem of Clean Air. As the law stands at present, noise is not a matter which can be dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the Noise Abatement Society have been successful in interesting several Members of Parliament in their work and late in the year a Private Member's Bill, which would have the effect of adding the abatement of noise to the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act had its first reading in the House of Commons.

In late December the Minister of Health announced that the Government had decided to set up a Committee to examine the nature, sources and effects of the problem noise and to advise what further measures can be taken to mitigate it. If the Bill eventually becomes law, the duty of the administration of its provisions may be added to the already many sided duties of the Public Health Inspectors. Fortunately, we have no great noise problem in this area but the enforcement of any new "Noise Regulations" which may be made, would be a very difficult matter.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector again shows that a great amount of valuable work has been carried out during the year. The fact that no case of food poisoning was notified in the district reflects great credit of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and all concerned with the clean handling of food.

In conclusion Ladies and Gentlemen, I have to express my grateful appreciation of the continued encouragement I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Council. I have to acknowledge the help and co-operation which has been forthcoming from the General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and my fellow Officers, particularly the Clerk of the Council and the Public Health Inspectors. My thanks are due to the staff of the Public Health Department for the efficient and willing way in which they have carried out their work during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W.J.MORRISSEY

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District (Acres)	86,188
Population (1951 Census)	12,020
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1959	11,720
Estimated Number of Houses	3,465
Estimated Number of Farms	1,005
Number of Parishes	47
Number of Councillors	28
Rateable Value	£84,614
Product of Penny Rate	£ 344

The primary industry of the District is Dairy Farming. Milk is taken to the various wholesale dairies, heat treated and sent out to the surrounding towns. In addition, there are two cheese factories.

In the North of the area, which is situated on the carboniferous limestone rock, there are several large quarries which supply lump limestone for road making and sugar beet refining, tarred limestone for roads, and limestone dust for agriculture and industry.

Large deposits of sand and gravel are worked for the supply of concrete aggregate in the Midland Towns.

There are also deposits of special silica sand which are made into very high temperature furnace linings at two works in the district.

In the centre of the district, there is a tape mill, and a large proportion of female labour finds employment in adjacent districts in the silk and nylon industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Totals	81	76	157
Legitimate	78	76	154
Illegitimate	3	-	3

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	13.40
Comparability Factor	1.11
Adjusted Birth Rate	14.87
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1959	16.5

Illegitimate Live Births formed 1.91% of the total Live Births

Still Births	Males	Females	Total
Totals	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	6.32
England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births for 1959	20.7

Total Live and Still Births	Males	Females	Total
Totals	82	76	158
Legitimate	79	76	155
Illegitimate	3	-	3

Deaths	Males	Females	Total
	67	56	123

Crude Death Rate	10.49
Comparability Factor	1.09
Adjusted Death Rate	11.43
England and Wales Death Rate for 1959	11.6

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)

	Males	Females	Total
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births	12.74
Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Legitimate Births	12.99
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 12.74

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Total	-	1	1
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 6.36

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)

	Males	Females	Total
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births 12.66

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

Males	Females	Total
12	14	26

Deaths from Cancer, Lung and Bronchus

Males	Females	Total
1	-	1

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1959

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1959:-

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
Malignant, neoplasm, stomach	3	2	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	11	19
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	9	24
Coronary disease, angina	7	8	15
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
Other heart disease	8	6	14
Other circulatory disease	8	8	16
Pneumonia	-	1	1
Bronchitis	4	2	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	4	6
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	2	-	2
Total	67	56	123

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1959 was 104 compared with 84 in 1958.

Disease	Number of Cases	
	Notified	Removed to Hospital
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1
Scarlet Fever	6	1
Measles	90	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Pneumonia	2	-
Whooping Cough	1	-
Total	104	4

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious disease notified during 1959 :-

Dieease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis									3		3
Non-Pul. Tuberculosis				1							1
Scarlet Fever					2		4				6
Measles			4	9	14	3	51	9			90
Meningoccocal Infection				1							1
Pneumonia									1	1	2
Whooping Cough					1						1
Total	-	-	4	11	18	3	55	9	4	1	104

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 3 cases of Pulmonary and 1 case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered.

This disease has shown a tendency to decrease in the past few years. It can no longer be regarded as the "Captain of the Men of Death", a label applied to Tuberculosis by Bunyan. Its place at the head of the list of the diseases causing the greatest number of deaths has now been taken by vascular lesions with cancer in second place.

However, deaths from the disease, admittedly small in number, are only now showing a slight downward trend but notifications received each year have continued to remain fairly constant.

I cannot stress too highly the advisability of members of the public making regular visits to the Mass Radiography Unit. In this way the disease can sometimes be detected before any outward signs show themselves and the earlier the disease is discovered, the greater are the chances of a permanent cure.

B.C.G. Vaccination

A scheme whereby 'contacts' of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis can receive B.C.G. vaccination, administered by the Chest Physicians, has been in operation since 1950 and is generally limited to children.

The County Health Committee, on the advice of the Ministry of Health has decided that the County Scheme shall, at present, be limited to school children of the age of 13 and upwards. It is felt that at this age, usually their penultimate year at school the children can derive the most benefit from the vaccination and leave school with such protection as the vaccination affords.

A start has already been made with the County Council's Scheme within the Belper Rural District and it is hoped to extend the scheme throughout the whole area as and when suitable opportunities arise.

POLIOMYELITIS AND ANTI-POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

I am very happy to report, once again, that no case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year. One suspect case in a man of 24 years occurred at Sudbury. He was removed to Derwent Hospital, Derby in July and after subsequent tests at the hospital the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Over the whole Country the number of poliomyelitis deaths during the year was 86 as compared with 147 in 1958 and 246 in 1957. The weather during the year might be described as "ideal polio weather", the very warm, dry summer lasting from May until October.

This hot dry weather has, in the past, proved to be conducive to the multiplication of the polio virus, but from figures given above it seems that this was not the case in 1959.

The "trickle" of requests from persons in the age group 17 to 25 years to receive vaccination against poliomyelitis continued to late April, when after a short illness, Jeff Hall, the Birmingham footballer died from the disease. The impact of his death on the young people in this age group was tremendous. The "trickle" of requests for vaccination became, almost overnight, a flood. Clinics, set up all over the country, were working at full pressure to deal with the large number of young people who attended for vaccination.

It is essential that for complete protection the full course of three injections should be given, the first two injections about 4 weeks apart and the third 8 to 9 months after the second. Concern was being expressed in some quarters at the end of the year that young people who received the first two injections in May and June last year have failed to come forward for their third and final "booster" dose. It is important in their own interests that young people be impressed with the necessity of their completing the full course of injections for only in this way will the disease be finally stamped out.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No cases of diphtheria occurred in the district during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, who has supplied the following details regarding diphtheria immunisation carried out during the year in the district.

Records cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during that year (Primary immunisations only).

Under 1 year	91
1 to 4 (incl.)	26
5 to 14 (incl.)	17
TOTAL	134

It is encouraging to note from the figures quoted that the number of injections given to children in the 1-4 year and 5-14 age group has remained constant. The number of injections given to children under 1 year of age fell from 108 in 1958 to 91 last year. Thus the improvement in the numbers of injections given to children in the age group which took place during 1958 was not maintained.

The Ministry of Health announced in late January that the total cases of this disease over the country as a whole increased during 1959 to 271 as against 182 in 1958 and 192 in 1957. The fact that the figures of immunisation are declining and the number of cases of the disease increasing can only be taken as a warning that diphtheria is only dormant and could easily break out again, and become the deadly disease it once was.

I cannot stress too highly that in order to prevent this happening, it is essential that every child should be immunised against this disease as soon as possible after it is 8 months old and then should receive booster doses at approximately 4-5 year intervals thereafter.

Most primary immunisations are carried out by the General Medical Practitioners, and immunisation is also available at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. The school doctors give booster doses at the schools and also primary immunisation to those children whose parents failed to have it done during infancy.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

The County Council has in operation a scheme whereby immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus is offered to persons up to the age of 14 years. Because there is thought to be a risk of provoking other diseases if the antigens are combined and given in one injection, it is felt that it would be more expedient if the antigens were given singly. Thus immunisation against these two diseases involves two courses of injections.

Injections are given at the County Council Clinic or by the Medical Practitioners, and 'booster' doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

VISIT OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Central Vehicle Depot at Hilton on the 8th and 9th October, 1959, and Dr. W. Guthrie, Medical Director of the Unit has kindly supplied the following report on the visit.

> "The response on the part of the civilians was not very good, being only 44% as compared with 53% in 1954. Although the response on the part of the men was lower than in the case of the females, yet the female response was much lower than previously. The response on the part of the Army personnel was very poor this time, being only 28% as compared with 86% last time. It is interesting to note that about 50% of all the examinees had been x-rayed before.
>
> No abnormal chest condition was discovered and only three examinees had to come back for a large film, but nothing new was seen in their x-ray films."

A visit to Sudbury Prison was made on the 12th and 13th October, 1959, 368 people were x-rayed (312 Prisoners, 38 Staff and 21 General Public), of these 8 prisoners were asked to return so that large films could be taken. Of these, further investigation was made in the case of three of them, 2 were placed under observation for pulmonary tuberculosis and one for ? pneumoconiosis.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) 121a Osmaston Road, Derby, (Telephone Number Derby 45597).

Specimens and swabs taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Public Health Laboratory.

WELFARE SERVICES

Ante-Natal Clinic

Maternity Home, Green Road, Ashbourne - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tel. Ashbourne 102.

Infant Welfare Clinic

St. John's Rooms, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 12 noon to 4 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - Tuesday and Thursday, 9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Clinic - St. John Street, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dental Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - By appointment

Eye Clinic

The New County Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby - Monday a.m.
Telephone Derby 45934.

Minor Ailment Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Cathedral Road, Derby - Thursday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - By appointment.

Chest Clinic

93 Green Lane, Derby - Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Contacts)
Telephone Derby 40366.

Welfare of Aged and Handicapped Persons

Mr. C.R. Smith, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Friday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Divisional Headquarters - 2 Wilson Street, Derby. Telephone Derby 45468.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby, (Telephone Number Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

All admissions and discharges of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Rural District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

29th August, 1960

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you, in the Medical Officer of Health's report a survey of the works done in the Surveyor and Public Health Inspectors Department.

The past year has been one in which considerable progress has been made by the Council towards providing sewerage and sewage disposal in a comparatively large number of villages.

These schemes should ultimately have a considerable effect on the purity of the water in the smaller streams to which most of the drainage is now being discharged practically untreated, also enable a larger number of residents to enjoy the benefit of modern sanitation.

On the question of water supply, great hopes were entertained of carrying out schemes which would have overcome difficulties caused by overloaded mains and insufficient reserves, but the negotiations which have been proceeding for the integration of the Council's schemes into a South Derbyshire Water Board have held them up.

The increased use which is being made of the Improvement Grant scheme is very encouraging but with the exception of the larger estates, only owner occupiers appear to be taking advantage of the scheme. It is however proving useful in enabling owners of cottages to install modern conveniences which otherwise they could not afford.

Progress with the demolition of insanitary houses is slow, due to the fact that many are occupied by elderly persons who do not wish to be moved.

Inspection of food, particularly meat takes a considerable amount of your officers' time. The question of Sunday slaughtering is still a vexed question as it means one officer must work at least part of every Sunday.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the staff of the department for the loyal service they have given and for the cordial relations which have always existed with other departments of the Council.

I am, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. LITCHFIELD

Chief Public Health Inspector

WATER SUPPLY

The year has been a testing time for water supplies due to the drought.

Not only was there an increase in demand from the regular consumers, but there was quite an increase in the number of new consumers, and also a considerable amount of carting from standpipes etc. It is estimated that at one time the amount carted was approaching 20,000 gallons per day.

Due to foresight in providing adequate reserves, there was never a time when the supply was inadequate to meet the needs, although on two occasions, all the pumping plant was in use to its maximum capacity. The maximum demand during these periods rose to 780,000 gallons per day. This caused some overloading of mains especially in the Newhaven area of Hartington Nether Quarter where the supply became intermittent to certain farms.

As a result of the shortage at Newhaven, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were pressed to permit the Newhaven Reservoir and main extension scheme to proceed and just before the close of the year authority was given to obtain fresh tenders for the work.

Failures due to cracked water mains have been worse than ever during the year, and it has been necessary to make repairs.

The cracked pipes have been chiefly in three clearly defined areas.

1. Newhaven, Hartington Nether Quarter due to shrinkage of silica sand in pockets in the rock, and causing subsidence.
2. Shields Lane, Roston as far as Abbotsholme School due to general ground movement.
3. In fields between Kniveton and Fenny Bentley due to shrinkage in the clay caused by the drought.

Areas 1 and 2 referred to above can easily be isolated and cause very little inconvenience whilst repairs are carried out, but area 3 affects supplies to a considerable portion not only of this District but also of the adjoining Leek R.D.C.

The Madge Hill Water Scheme when carried out will materially assist in overcoming these difficulties. The tenders for this scheme have been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and approved subject to a licence being obtained to sink a borehole in the Hole-in-the-Wall area of Bradley. After numerous delays the application for the licence has been made to the appropriate government department.

After very long negotiations agreement has been made with the owners of the various farms at Ible to provide a piped supply of water to that hamlet and it is hoped to commence work on the same in the spring of 1960.

The following tables give details of bulk supplies of water afforded to surrounding districts.

	1957	1958	1959
Leek R.D.C.	1,543,000	2,934,000	5,893,000
Belper R.D.C.	357,000	789,000	1,077,000
Repton R.D.C.	28,000	32,000	26,000
also to H.M. Prison Sudbury	8,075,000	8,770,000	12,512,000

It should be pointed out that during the drought period the supply to the Leek R.D.C. was temporarily increased from a maximum of 30,000 to 40,000 gallons per day and the agreement with the Belper R.D.C. has been amended to enable them to take an additional 1,000 gallons per day.

A Fringe Order has been granted to afford a supply of water to Okeover Hall in the Uttoxeter R.D.C. and the water main laid to afford the supply. It is anticipated the supply will be taken early in the New Year.

The comparative rainfall figures taken at the Cubley Pumping Station are given in the following table.

Months	Inches		Days with .04 inch or more	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
January	2.68	2.27	17	12
February	4.47	0.31	15	3
March	1.69	1.38	9	12
April	0.68	2.65	3	10
May	2.85	0.53	15	4
June	4.10	1.18	15	11
July	4.49	1.29	15	7
August	2.04	0.56	10	4
September	3.72	0.10	14	1
October	2.51	1.91	12	8
November	1.64	3.45	8	13
December	3.41	4.00	15	22
Total	34.28	19.63	148	107

During the year under review there has been an increase in the number of consumers to the Council's water schemes as shown in the following lists :-

Private houses	28
Farms	8
Troughs (not on farm supply)	18
Other establishments	2

The total number of connections at the end of the year were as follows :-

Private houses	1883
Farms	518
Field Troughs	224
Schools	11
Other establishments	39

The total number of meters now installed on services throughout the district is 569.

During the year, the various boreholes have yielded supplies as set out in the following tables :-

	1957	1958	1959
Sheen	2,270,000	21,914,000	18,786,000
Sturston No.1	2,424,000	26,504,000	21,900,000
Sturston No.2	50,000,000		18,091,000
Yeldersley	82,821,000	89,364,000	72,100,000
Yeldersley (Ladyhole)	Not in use	7,845,000	38,570,000
Cubley	38,103,000	42,090,000	48,823,000
Total	175,618,000	187,717,000	218,270,000

It will be observed that there has been an overall increase in demand of approximately 16.% due to the dry summer.

It will be observed from the above table that the Yeldersley (Ladyhole) borehole has been increasingly made use of, although the pumping installation is of a very temporary nature awaiting the approval to install the permanent pumping and control plant, and the erection of the pumping station.

The Sturston No.2 pump was brought back into use for a short time until one of the main bearings failed. The pump is now in order and in use.

No doubt due to the continuous use of the boreholes, the yield of the Yeldersley Borehole has further deteriorated and the maximum joint output at the end of the year is only 8,400 gallons per hour, a drop from 14,000 gallons.

As soon as a spare pump is available, it is proposed to overhaul the pumps and lower them. It should be pointed out that one of the pumps has done over 90,000 hours running without being touched.

The yield of the Yeldersley (Ladyhole) pump is 8,500 gallons per hour.

WATER SAMPLING

Samples were taken of the Council's own public water supplies from the four sources and also from along the routes of the mains. Requests were also made from time to time from owners of their own private supplies for samples to be taken and the following tables give the results of the total samples taken during 1959 :-

	Type	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Council's Public supplies	Chem	2	2	-
	Bact	7	7	-
Private supplies	Chem	1	1	-
	Bact	19	6	13
Total		29	16	13

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A considerable amount of progress has been made with schemes of sewerage and Sewage Disposal for various villages in the Rural District.

The present position is as follows :-

DOVERIDGE

The scheme includes a new disposal works and the sewering of Lower Street and Bell Cottages area. Work is proceeding slowly and is much overdue and should have been completed in September.

HARTINGTON

The shcome includes new disposal works and new sewers to part of the village to link in with those laid during the past few years.

Good progress is being made with this scheme and the contract is well up to schedule.

THORPE

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding a suitable site for the disposal works, and negotiations are still proceeding.

SHIRLEY

Approval has been given to this scheme and a start made just before the end of the year.

KIRK IRETON
KNIVETON

Both these schemes have received Ministry approval and the Consulting Engineers are proceeding with the working drawings and Bills of Quantities preparatory to going out to tender.

OSMASTON AND YELDERSLEY

This scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for consideration.

FENNY BENTLEY

Agreement over the price of the site for the disposal works is holding up this scheme. It is anticipated that a compulsory purchase order will have to be obtained before any progress is made.

MARSTON MONTGOMERY

A scheme is being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers for sewering the village and providing disposal works. This will enable new houses to be built.

BRASSINGTON AND CUBLEY

Modifications have been carried out at the Brassington and Cubley works including the installation of a recirculating pump to deal with sludge drainage and storm water.

CLIFTON.

Some years ago, a scheme for sewering Clifton and pumping the sewage to the Ashbourne U.D.C. works was considered.

This scheme has been revised and submitted for re-consideration by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Isolated dwellings and widely scattered parishes receive a fortnightly service. Few complaints are now received of the service since the purchase of an additional vehicle and re-organisation of routes in 1958.

The mileage travelled by the three vehicles during the year was 35,297 and the number of bins emptied was 3,932.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS

The total number of slaughterhouses in the district is 5 and the total number of slaughtermen licensed to kill at the end of the year was 13.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1606	124	900	437	-
Number inspected	1606	124	900	437	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned	1	1	2	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	325	5	84	20	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	20.24	4.03	9.33	4.58	-
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	3	1	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	534	17	-	10	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	33.25	13.71	-	2.29	-
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-

The number of animals slaughtered is still increasing and this trend will no doubt continue for some time. A considerable quantity of the meat produced is retailed outside the district, the cost of the necessary inspection having to be borne by ratepayers who derive no advantage. An alteration to the existing formula for computing grants for examining 'export' meat is obviously required to offset the high cost of meat inspection.

510 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection, included in the above figure are 49 visits which were made on Sundays and Bank Holidays. It is hoped that in the not so distant future the law relating to hours of slaughtering will be amended so that post mortem inspection of animals can be carried out during normal working hours. At one of the slaughterhouses the owner also carried on the business of slaughtering of casualty animals and so the percentage of carcases diseased in some way is not a fair percentage for the whole district.

I should like to express appreciation at the co-operation received from the Ashbourne Urban District Council Public Health Inspector in carrying out meat inspection duties in the Rural area when my Department has been short staffed. 100 inspections were made by my staff at slaughterhouses in the urban area as a reciprocal arrangement.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Officer has had slaughtered a large number of cattle reacting positively to the tubercular test, and this will no doubt also account for the high incidence of tuberculosis found in cattle slaughtered in this district.

The unsound food is disposed of by sale to firms making by-products of the meat trades, food for fish on a large trout farm and feeding of dogs at the Local Hunt Kennels.

There are 2 knackers yards in the district and regular visits are made to them.

During the year the requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, were discussed many times with slaughterhouse occupiers and full inspections of the premises were made. The occupiers of two slaughterhouses submitted schemes which were approved and work on the necessary alterations was commenced. It is not anticipated that the other slaughterhouse occupiers will find great difficulty in adapting their premises to meet the requirements of the new standards.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

246 premises were inspected and were found to be infested with rats and one with mice. The necessary steps to eradicate the infestations were carried out by the Council at 14 private dwellings and regular inspections were made at the Council's own refuse disposal tips and sewage treatment plants, and whenever evidence of a rat infestation was found, treatment was given by the Council's part-time Rodent Operative. Routine baiting was also carried out on these premises.

LITTER BINS

The passing of the Litter Act and the subsequent publicity of action taken against offenders has brought home to the public the determination of Authority to curb this anti-social habit. To assist in this drive for a litter free countryside twelve bins were purchased and placed at strategic points in the district. The experiment was fairly successful and contributed to tidier looking villages. 12 baskets have also been purchased and some of these have been placed in positions with good results.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Milk and Dairies Regulations

30 Dealers' Licences and Supplementary Licences have been issued in accordance with the Regulations.

59 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the County Bacteriologist. 31 were found to be satisfactory, and 4 failed the methylene blue test. 2 samples gave positive results to the test for Brucella Abortus organisms.

Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods falls upon the County Council and I am indebted to Mr. R.W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., F.C.S., County Analyst, for the following report :-

"Twenty three samples of Food and Drugs were collected in this area by the County Sampling Officer. No serious adulteration was disclosed and no proceedings were taken.

A sample of "Bourn-Vita" had apparently deteriorated on storage at the retailer's premises. The remainder of the stock was examined by the County Sampling Officer, found to be in a similar condition, and was returned to the manufactures.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory."

Bakehouses

There are now 5 bakehouses in the district and all have been regularly inspected.

Food Inspection

The following food was voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

6½	lbs.	of Semolina powder
1	lb.	dried coconut
8	lbs.	oats
6	lbs.	blancmange powder
1	lb.	pineapple slices
244	lbs.	flour

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 (PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16)

(a) Sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream under the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947-51.

4 premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the sale of pre-packed ice cream. The total number of registered ice-cream retailers is now 31. Regular visits have been made to all these.

(b) Preparation of Fried Fish intended for Sale

There are two fish anc chip premises in the district and both have been inspected regularly.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955

Inspections of food premises have continued and 27 visits have been made. Any non-compliance with the regulations is dealt with informally and generally it is found that the trades people are willing to co-operate to bring their premises up to the required standard.

HOUSING

The number of Council houses completed and occupied up to the end of 1958 is 351 and the number approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government up to the 31st December, 1959 is 12.

The total number of dwelling houses including Council houses in the district at the end of 1959 is 3355.

The following table summarises the progress with the construction of Council houses during 1959 :-

Parish	Number of houses in Contract	Number of Houses in course of erection	Number of Houses completed	Handed Over	Type
Brailsford	12	-	12	12	Trad. brick
Totals	12	-	12	12	-

Private Development

Plans for 16 new dwellings were approved for private development during the year.

8 dwellings were completed and 2 in course of erection; these include development approved in previous years.

The total number of plans submitted to and dealt with by the Council during the year was 241 of which 167 were for development under the Town and Country Planning Act. The total number approved was 219.

Improvement Grants

A number of enquiries were received in connection with Improvement Grants and those have entailed 156 visits to properties. These visits entail considerable time as a detailed inspection of the house is made. The owner is then advised as to the implications of the scheme, as to repairs and possible financial commitments.

In many cases, it has been found necessary to re-design the scheme to make a more efficient use of the space available.

As a result of these inspections 54 schemes were submitted to the Council and approved, 35 being discretionary grants amounting to £6,112. 15. 0. and 19 standard grants.

Generally speaking, owner/occupiers and the larger estates are the only users of the scheme.

Building and Planning

The total number of plans deposited during the year was 241 of these 74 required Building Byelaw approval, and of the 167 submitted for planning approval 16 were in the Peak Park Area and 151 in the part of the area administered by the Derbyshire County Council.

Planning permission was refused to 22 applications.

The applications included plans for 12 private houses,

Housing Survey

228 houses in various parishes were inspected and placed in the following categories.

Parish	1	C/1	2a	2b	C/2b	3c	C/3c	4/3c	5b	4/5c	Total
Bradley	15			8		1		6		2	32
Brailsford	6			4		12		19		2	43
Brassington	8			9		10		9			36
Cubley	2			3		5		5			15
Hartington Town Quarter	1			4		7		11	1		24
Marston Montgomery				1				5			6
Mercaston	1		2			4	4	5		2	18
Yeaveley	10	4	7		2	14		10		7	54
Total	43	4	9	29	2	53	4	70	1	13	228

The total number of unfit houses in the district to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance is 198. These comprise chiefly either separate houses or pairs and will be taken as individual unfits.

HOUSING INSPECTION STATISTICS

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	228
(b) Total number of Council houses inspected (not included in 1 (a)).	342
(c) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1630
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so as to be unfit for human habitation.	27
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	190

FOOTPATHS

Complaints of obstructions to footpaths continue to be received from organisations and private individuals and where necessary the matter is taken up with the occupiers of the land concerned. A good deal of time has been spent on this and it is considered that complainants would be well advised to approach farmers etc., informally in the first instance as usually obstructions are removed when a request is made. Any refusal to co-operate could be referred to the Council for investigation and any necessary formal action.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Rural District attracts many week-end and holiday visitors and this inevitably leads to an influx of caravans. Usually the time spent on a site is insufficient to require licensing under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and on the whole caravans are of a good type. Temporary licences have been issued to young couples setting up their first home in a caravan on a fixed site but this type of dwelling, if only by reason of its lack of space, can never be considered wholly satisfactory for permanent occupation, especially when there are children to be considered.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

Part I - Inspections

1. Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	83	6
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-
Total	86	6

2. Cases in which defects were found 1.

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers
Wearing apparel making etc.	33